LIBRARY

HOYLAND NETHER
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Reports

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Sanitary Inspector

for the Year 1946

HOYLAND NETHER
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Reports

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Sanitary Inspector

for the Year 1946

Hoyland :
C. OTTLEY, PRINTER & BOOKBINDER, BOOTH STREET.
1947.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

https://archive.org/details/b29439279

Hoyland Nether Urban District Council.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1946.

Councillor G. CLARKE (Chairman).
,, C. V. MOXON, J.P. (Chairman of the Council).
,, A. E. WILKINSON.
,, D. EADEN.
,, J. L. JOYCE.
,, G. A. LAISTER.
,, N. MELL, J.P.
,, G. E. NIELD.
,, H. EASTWOOD.
,, J. GOODWIN.
,, V. J. HOULTON.
,, Mrs. A. VICKERS.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health:
JOY S. L. ALLOTT, M.B., CH.B.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:
WILLIAM G. DANKS, M.S.I.A.
Certified Meat Inspector.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:
GEORGE E. MILLAR, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
Certified Meat Inspector.
(Resigned February 1946.)

Assistant to the Sanitary Inspector:
J. L. JOYCE.
National Cert. in Building.
(Returned from Service with H.M. Forces February 1946.)

Clerk:
Miss E. ASKEW.

Hoyland Nether Urban District Council.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S REPORT, 1946.

To the Chairman and Members of the Hoyland Nether Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Sixth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of your District for the Year ended 31st December, 1946.

The Death Rate is 11·08 per 1,000 population living per annum. This figure is 1·99 higher than the Death Rate for 1945. The Birth Rate of 21·23 is 1·48 higher than that of the previous year.

I should like to call to your attention several important facts revealed by a study of the Vital Statistics over the last eleven years from 1936 to 1946.

(1). The Illegitimate Birth Rate, taken as a percentage of the Total Birth Rate, is as follows:—

1936 ...	2·58	1942 ...	3·95
1937 ...	5·24	1943 ...	5·74
1938 ...	5·64	1944 ...	7·27
1939 ...	3·05	1945 ...	9·88
1940 ...	3·00	1946 ...	7·86
1941 ...	7·17		

Even in view of the War and its aftermath this is a very great increase and one which presents serious problems. Apart from the moral aspect the Still Births and Infantile Mortality Rates of illegitimate infants are much higher for England and Wales than those for legitimate infants. The difficulties confronting the mother are great and she attempts to conceal her condition as long as possible to the detriment of her own health and that of her child. This is everyone's concern and must not be set aside as a matter of no importance.

(2). The Still Birth Rates over the same period are:—

1936	...	49·18	1942	...	45·28
1937	...	53·71	1943	...	29·50
1938	...	35·02	1944	...	51·05
1939	...	41·84	1945	...	24·06
1940	...	29·19	1946	...	30·48
1941	...	63·43			

The year 1945 shows the lowest figure reached in the district. Our aim should be to lower it even further.

(3). The Infantile Mortality Rates from 1936 to 1946 are:—

1936	...	60·34	1942	...	31·62
1937	...	61·13	1943	...	40·54
1938	...	40·32	1944	...	44·30
1939	...	77·92	1945	...	42·25
1940	...	47·44	1946	...	50·31
1941	...	51·58			

The lowest figure was attained in 1942 and represents 9 deaths under one year of 253 births.

(4). From 1936 to 1946 inclusive there were 147 deaths among infants under one year. Of these, 71 deaths occurred under the age of 4 weeks. Of these 71 deaths, 43 or 60·56 per cent. were due to prematurity. This high figure points clearly to the need for increased ante-natal care and greater care of premature infants.

(5). The Birth Rates from 1936 to 1946 show an increasingly high level, the highest figure being reached in 1944.

1936 ...	15·77	1942 ...	17·90
1937 ...	15·68	1943 ...	20·87
1938 ...	16·96	1944 ...	21·83
1939 ...	15·49	1945 ...	19·75
1940 ...	18·88	1946 ...	21·23
1941 ...	17·67		

These five facts point to the need for a greater interest in Maternity and Child Welfare. The wealth of a nation lies in the health and number of its children. Healthy mothers mean healthy babies and healthy babies mean a strong and vigorous nation.

The Still Birth and Infantile Mortality Rates are a disgrace and no effort should be spared to reduce them to vanishing point.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

(*a*) AREA.

The area of the district is as follows :—

Ward.	Area in Acres.
Hoyland	259
Hoyland Common	374
St. Peter's	744
Elsecar	622
Total ...	1,999

(*b*) POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimated mid-summer population for 1946 is 14,980.

The natural increase (i.e., excess of births over deaths) was 152.

(*c*) NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES.

The following table shows the number of inhabited houses in each Ward at the 31st December, 1946 :—

Ward.	Number of Houses.
Hoyland ...	1,064
Hoyland Common ...	1,127
St. Peter's	1,039
Elsecar ...	1,020
Total ...	4,250

(*d*) RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of the district at the close of the year was £50,333, and the amount produced by a penny rate was £190.

(*e*) VITAL STATISTICS.

Table I shows the vital statistics of the district as compared with those of England and Wales, London, 126 great towns and 148 smaller towns.

(1). ***Deaths.***

Table II shows the causes of death of residents belonging to the district as registered during 1946. This table is amended for outward and inward transfers.

The General Death Rate is 11·08 per 1,000 population.

(2). ***Births.***

During the year 1946, 156 male births and 162 female births, making a total of 318 births, were registered, of which 15 male births and 10 female births were illegitimate.

The Birth Rate for the year is 21·23 per 1,000 estimated resident population, as compared with 19·75 for the year 1945.

TABLE I. Comparative Table of Life Statistics.

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populat'ns 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis-trative County	**Hoyland**
	Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population				
BIRTHS:—					
Live	19·1	22·2	21·3	21·5	21·23
Still	0·53	0·67	0·59	0·54	0·67
DEATHS:—					
All Causes	11·5	12·7	11·7	12·7	11·08
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—
Small-Pox	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—
Measles	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·01	—
Scarlet Fever	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—
Whooping Cough ..	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·02	—
Diphtheria	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	—
Influenza	0·15	0·13	0·14	0·12	0·13
NOTIFICATIONS:—					
Small-Pox	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—
Scarlet Fever	1·38	1·51	1·33	1·42	4·60
Diphtheria	0·28	0·32	0·31	0·24	0·66
Erysipelas	0·22	0·25	0·22	0·27	0·93
Pneumonia	0·89	1·02	0·74	0·75	2·40
Measles	3·92	4·75	3·70	7·35	1·13
Whooping Cough ..	2·28	2·48	2·05	2·22	5·60
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0·05	0·05	0·06	0·04	—
Typhoid Fever ..	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	—
Paratyphoid Fever ..	0·02	0·02	0·01	0·01	—
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under 1 year of age	43	46	37	41	
Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years of age ..	4·4	6·1	2·8	4·2	
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still) (a) **NOTIFICATIONS:—**				
Puerperal Fever .. Puerperal Pyrexia ..	8·50	10·35	7·63	1·62 9·68	9·43

(b) **MATERNAL MORTALITY**—England and Wales:—

No. 140 Abortion with Sepsis	No. 141 Abortion without Sepsis	No. 147 Puerperal Infections	Nos. 142-6 148-150 Others
0·13	0·06	0·18	1·06

HOYLAND:—

—	—	—	—

ABORTION—Mortality per Million Women aged 15-45—England & Wales:—

No. 140 with Sepsis	No. 141 without Sepsis
11	5

HOYLAND:—

—	—

TABLE II. Causes of, Ages at, and Distribution of Deaths during the Year 1946.

Causes of Death	Sex		Nett Deaths belonging to District at Subjoined Ages									Ward			
	Male	Female	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Hoyland	Hoyland Common	St. Peter's	Elsecar
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of resp. sys.	5	5	10	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	2	2	2	3	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilitic Diseases	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..
Influenza..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-myel. and Polio-enceph.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Infectious Enceph. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer of b. cav. and œsoph. (M) uterus (F)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer of stomach and duodenum ..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	2	..
Cancer of breast..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Cancer of all other sites	12	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	10	3	5	3	5
Diabetes	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Intra-cran. vasc. lesions	14	7	21	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	16	5	6	7	3
Heart Disease	24	20	44	..	..	..	..	..	2	13	29	9	16	9	10
Other dis. of circ. sys.	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..
Bronchitis	4	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	2	4	2	2
Pneumonia	5	4	9	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	4	2	3	3	1
Other respiratory diseases	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	..	..
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	3	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..
Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other digestive diseases	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	1
Nephritis..	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	1	1	4
Puer. and post-abort. Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other maternal causes..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	3	3	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..
Con. mal. birth inj. infant. dis. .	4	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
Suicide	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	1
Road traffic acc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other violent causes	5	2	7	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	2	..	1
All other causes..	4	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	2	1	..	4
Totals	100	66	166	16	1	..	1	1	15	44	88	40	50	37	39

TABLE III.

Infantile Mortality, 1946.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Premature Birth	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Gastro Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4
Asphyxia	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Icteris Gravis Neonatorum ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Totals	7	1	..	..	8	2	4	1	1	16

(3). *Still Births.*

There were 1 male and 9 female still births out of a total of 328 (live and still) births. This yields a Rate of 30·48 per 1,000 total (live and still) births. All the still births were legitimate.

(4). *Infantile Mortality.*

Table III shows the causes of, and age at death, of infants under one year of age during 1946. A total of 16 deaths of infants under one year of age gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 50·31 per 1,000 registered live births. The figure for 1945 was 42·25 per 1,000 live births.

(5). *Maternal Mortality.*

It is very gratifying to be able to report that there have been no Maternal deaths during the year.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Ambulance Facilities.

During the year, the following Ambulances have been available for the use of the residents of the Township:—

The Elsecar Miners' Welfare Ambulance; the Sheffield Voluntary Hospitals Ambulances; and the Wath Wood Isolation Hospital Ambulance for notified cases of Infectious Diseases.

Laboratory Facilities.

The County Laboratory at Wakefield is available for the examination of specimens of sputum, blood, swabs, and also a limited number of samples of milk. The chemical analysis of samples of milk obtained under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, is carried out by the County Analyst at Bradford.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Details of the work of the Sanitary Section of the Department are given in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The following Report is submitted by Mr. J. R. Shephard, the Engineer and Surveyor:—

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR THE YEAR 1946.

During the year it has not been necessary to extend any of the sewers.

There have been a few stoppages, mainly due to sticks and other objects being put into the sewer by children and others; also the excessive rain washed an abnormal amount of silt into the drains.

The disposal works at Elsecar continue to produce a very good effluent.

It was found necessary to replace one of the pumps. The old one has been reconditioned and will be a very useful standby should a breakdown occur.

Difficulty was found in disposal of the sludge owing to the wet weather keeping it in a damp state.

The Shortwood works continue to be satisfactory and the Pumping Station at Hoyland Common has given no trouble.

The rainfall is given in the following table, and I have records from 1925 and these show that 1946 has been a record so far as rainfall is concerned.

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURES FOR 1946.

Month.		Rainfall.		Temperatures. Maximum.		Temperatures. Minimum.	
January	...	1·9	inches	50	degrees	24	degrees
February	...	2·75	,,	52	,,	28	,,
March	...	1·25	,,	58	,,	28	,,
April	...	3·05	,,	69	,,	30	,,
May	...	1·71	,,	60	,,	38	,,
June	...	2·89	,,	68	,,	46	,,
July	...	2·86	,,	76	,,	52	,,
August	...	4·09	,,	70	,,	48	,,
September	...	3·6	,,	66	,,	40	,,
October	...	1·57	,,	60	,,	32	,,
November	...	4·7	,,	58	,,	36	,,
December	...	2·25	,,	46	,,	24	,,
Total Rainfall for 1946	...	32·72	inches				

(Temperatures taken in the shade with a Fahrenheit Thermometer.)

Hottest day in 1946 ... 76 degrees ... 13th July.
Hottest day in 1945 ... 78 degrees ... 15th July.

Coldest days in 1946 ... 24 degrees ... 16th January, 21st and 22nd December.
Coldest day in 1945 ... 12 degrees ... 25th January.

Greatest rainfall for 1 month in 1946 ... 4·09 inches ... August.
Greatest rainfall for 1 month in 1945 ... 3·59 inches ... October.
Greatest rainfall for one day was on 21st September ... 1·33 inches.

Rainfall for 1946 ... 32·72 inches.
Rainfall for 1945 ... 21·22 inches.

According to our records the rainfall for 1946 is the highest since 1925, but rainfall for 1930 very nearly approached the above figure, being 32·09 inches.

The average rainfall for the past 17 years has been 25·84 inches.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(a) NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1946.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 69 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1946, as against 35 during 1945. There were no deaths. The following table shows the number of cases over the last five years.

1942	...	49
1943	...	64
1944	...	29
1945	...	35
1946	...	69

In the past two years few cases of Scarlet Fever have been nursed at home. As a mild case may give rise to severe cases in more susceptible persons, I am of the opinion that all cases, however mild, should be admitted to hospital. As Scarlet Fever is caused by one of the streptococcal group of bacteria, which also cause Erysipelas and Tonsilitis, the desirability of protecting children, the chief victims of the disease, from these two complaints is obvious.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 10 cases of Diphtheria notified during 1946, against 10 in 1945. All cases were removed to hospital. In six of these cases the diagnosis was not confirmed by bacteriological examination. The annual decline in the incidence of Diphtheria over the past six years is therefore continued and the case for prophylactic immunisation is strengthened.

The following table shows the number of cases over the last five years.

1942	...	30
1943	...	17
1944	...	12
1945	...	10
1946	...	10

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

There were no cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis notified during the year.

MEASLES.

There were 17 cases of Measles notified during the year, as against 613 cases notified in 1945. I am afraid that parents still regard Measles as an unavoidable child disease and do not realise the possible serious after effects if not properly treated.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There were 84 cases of Whooping Cough notified during the year, as against 110 in 1945. It is not widely known that the incidence and severity of this disease can, to a large extent, be controlled by the use of vaccines. As with Measles, the disease is regarded far too lightly, and adequate precautions are not taken by parents to prevent its spread.

The five common infectious diseases listed in this section are most commonly spread by droplets of moisture which are projected into the surrounding atmosphere when a person exhales, coughs or sneezes. I would urge that at an early age all children should be taught the proper use of their handkerchiefs. All cases of "mouth-breathing" due to enlarged tonsils and adenoids should be dealt with as early as possible.

(*b*) DISINFECTION.

Disinfection was carried out at all houses where cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria occurred, in addition to other premises where this procedure was requested, as follows:—

No. of houses disinfected	84
No. of separate rooms disinfected ...	168

(*c*) DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

As in previous years, this aspect of preventive medicine has continued to receive attention.

The figures for the year ended 31st December, 1946, are as follows:—

Birth to 4 years	105
5 to 15 years	39
Total number of Children immunised ...	144

Prophylactic immunisation is now recommended as soon as a child reaches the age of four months. As the duration of the immunity cannot yet be guaranteed to continue for more than three years, a further protective dose should be given about two years of age and again at 5 years. Over this age natural immunity to the disease becomes stronger but a simple test, the Schick Test, can be performed to ascertain whether a child is immune, and in doubtful cases, or where the test shows the child to be susceptible to the disease, immunisation is strongly advised. Even if a child is known to be immune to Diphtheria, all "sore throats" should be fully investigated, as healthy carriers can infect unprotected children.

The office record system has been continued and every effort has been made to make this as complete as possible. The co-operation of the General Practitioners in the district has been sought to supply full details of children receiving treatment from them privately so that the information may be included in the office records and in most cases this has been forthcoming.

School Clinics were again held and children also received treatment either at the Child Welfare Clinics or from their own private Doctor.

As in previous years, the Prophylactics used were Alum Precipitated Toxoid and Toxoid-Antitoxin-Floccules (Suspension),

The system of half-yearly returns made to the Ministry of Health, instituted in 1941, continued during 1946.

Now that this method of preventive inoculation has been practised for some years it is possible to review the results obtained and to assess the efficiency or otherwise of the method.

Diphtheria immunisation was commenced in this township in 1935 and intensified in 1941 and subsequent years following the stimulus of the National Campaign.

Since 1935, 411 cases of Diphtheria have been reported with 24 deaths. Of these 411 cases, 281 were reported from 1935 to 1940 (inclusive) and 120 cases from the beginning of 1941 up to the end of 1946.

Since the beginning of 1942, records have been kept noting whether the individual had been immunised or not. These records show that of the 79 cases reported since the beginning of 1942, 21 were noted as having been immunised as against 58 not immunised. During this same period there were 3 deaths from Diphtheria, all non-immunised persons, compared with 21 deaths from 1935 to 1941.

Since 1941 the number of cases of Diphtheria reported annually has fallen steadily. There were 10 cases reported this year, of which number in only 4 cases was the diagnosis confirmed, the other 6 cases proving negative.

TABLE I. (1935 to 1946.)

Age Group	Number of cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	4	—
1—2 years	5	1
2—5 years	89	7
5—15 years	239	7
15—25 years	52	—
25—45 years	21	1
45—65 years	1	—
Totals	411	16

In 1935 there is no record of the ages of the 8 deaths recorded and these make up the total of 24 deaths.

TABLE II. (1942 to 1946.)

Age Group	No. of Cases	Immunised	Non-Immunised	Deaths
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...
1—2 years	1	...	1	1
2—5 years	15	1	14	1
5—15 years	34	11	23	1
15—25 years	18	9	9	...
25—45 years	11	...	11	...
45—65 years	...	...	...	...
Totals	79	21	58	3

From 1935 to the end of 1940, 1,360 persons received prophylactic immunisation, and from 1941 to 1946, 2,336 persons received primary and "booster" doses.

In mid-1946 the Registrar General estimated the child population of the township from 0—15 years at 3,590. Unfortunately the records do not show exactly how many children were given "booster" doses as distinct from primary immunisation, but up to the end of 1943 before the practice of giving "booster" doses was commenced, the percentages of the child population immunised were as follows:—

0—5 years ...	47·55%	5—15 years ...	82·90%

These percentages should now be even higher.

It will be seen from the tables that up to the age of 2 years the incidence of Diphtheria is small. After the age of two the incidence rises sharply and is highest during the years of school attendance. From 1940—1944 Diphtheria caused the most deaths in the age group 4—5 years in the whole of England and Wales and was beaten only by violence in the 5—10 year group.

It was formerly thought that a new-born infant received complete protection from its mother against Diphtheria until it reached the age of 9—12 months. However, recent observations suggest that an infant is only immune if its mother is also immune at the time of birth. If she is susceptible then the infant is also susceptible and can contract Diphtheria. It has therefore been suggested that expectant mothers should be Schick-tested during their pregnancy and if the test shows them to be susceptible they should be immunised before their child is born. This precaution is very necessary as Diphtheria in a young infant is a very serious matter and is often fatal.

It is now recommended that a child be immunised as soon as it reaches the age of 4 months. "Booster" doses are advised at the age of 2 years, again when the child starts school and, if Schick positive, at 10 or 12 years of age.

The decline in the incidence and mortality of Diphtheria in this township since 1941 is strongly in favour of the efficacy of immunisation and this view finds support in reports from the Ministry of Health. In 1941 when the National Campaign was launched there were 50,804 cases of Diphtheria reported with 2,641 deaths. Up to the end of September 1946 there were 14,674 reported cases with 216 deaths.

Immunisation is not compulsory nor is there any suggestion that it will become so. Its success therefore depends upon the keenness and enthusiasm of those who realise its worth.

It should never be claimed that a child once immunised will never contract Diphtheria. As the records show, 21 persons said to have been immunised did develop the disease. Primary immunisation must be performed at the earliest age possible and regular "booster" doses given so that the degree of immunity can be maintained at a high level. Everyone does not react in the same way to immunisation and a course of prophylactic which produces a high degree of immunity in one individual may have little or no effect in another. When sufficient staff are available it will be possible to detect these poor reactors and re-immunise them. Also the strength of the Diphtheria germ varies from time to time and a person who is well able to resist a mild type may fall a victim to a more severe member of the family.

It can be claimed that immunisation has reduced the incidence and mortality of Diphtheria in a most miraculous manner and every effort should be made to persuade the general public that it is only by maintaining a high level of immunity in the general population that this reduction can be maintained and improved upon.

(*d*) OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

There were no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year.

(*e*) TUBERCULOSIS.

(1). ***Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.***

During the year 1946, 8 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 7 of which were Pulmonary and 1 Non-Pulmonary.

The following statement shows the number of new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the years 1942 to 1946.

Year.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1942	11	2	13
1943	11	8	19
1944	11	3	14
1945	7	3	10
1946	7	1	8

Table V shows the age distribution of the 8 new cases notified during the year, and of 5 deaths certified to be due to Tuberculosis.

TABLE IV. Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1946.

Notifiable Disease	Age Groups													Number of Cases notified in each Locality				Total Cases Removed to Hospital	No. of Deaths
	At all Ages	Year												Ward					
		Under 1	1 TO 2	2 TO 3	3 TO 4	4 TO 5	5 TO 10	10 TO 15	15 TO 20	20 TO 35	35 TO 45	45 TO 65	65 & over	Hoyland	Hoyland Common	St. Peter's	Elsecar		
Scarlet Fever	69	..	1	6	2	12	28	11	6	3	..	..	..	19	9	28	13	60	..
Diphtheria	10	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	1	3	..	..	..	3	2	4	1	10	..
Erysipelas	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	2	6	7	2	4	1	5	..
Pneumonia	36	1	1	2	3	2	3	2	3	4	4	5	6	12	2	10	12	..	9
Measles	17	3	1	4	4	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	14	1	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	84	2	7	14	25	9	25	2	..	..	..	..	..	43	18	13	10	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia.. ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	..
TOTALS	233	6	10	26	35	25	62	16	12	15	7	7	12	87	47	60	39	78	9

TABLE V.

Tuberculosis--New Cases and Mortality during 1946.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non - Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Over								
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
20	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
25	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
35	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Totals...	5	2	1	...	3	2	...	...

(2). *Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.*

There were 39 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 16 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the register at 31st December 1946.

During the year, 7 Pulmonary and 1 Non-Pulmonary cases were removed from the register for the following reasons:—

Reason.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Deaths...	5	...
Discharged Cured ...	2	...
Treated Privately ...	...	1
	7	1

(3) *Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.*

No action was necessary under these Regulations during the year 1946.

(4) *Public Health Act, 1936. Section 172.*

No action was necessary under this Section during the year 1946.

(5) *Prevention of Blindness, Public Health Act, 1936. Section 176.*

No action was taken by the Urban District Council during the year 1946.

Conclusion.

As this is my last Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Staff of the Health Department and other Officials of the Council for their unfailing support and encouragement during my term of office.

My aim has always been to encourage the vision of positive health as opposed to the mere curing and alleviation of disease and I trust that my efforts will have been of some small benefit to the township.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOY S. L. ALLOTT,

Medical Officer of Health.

June 1947.

Hoyland Nether Urban District Council.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1946.

To the Chairman and Members of the Hoyland Nether Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report upon the work of the Sanitary Department for the year ending 31st December, 1946.

The portion of the Report dealing with the Public Cleansing Service refers to the financial year ending 31st March, 1947.

VERMINOUS HOUSES.

During the year under review this matter has received a very considerable amount of attention.

The following properties were dealt with during the year:—

Type of House	Infested	Disinfested
Council Houses	42	42
Other Houses	82	82

Houses found to be verminous have been dealt with as in previous years by spraying with a liquid insecticide.

The insecticide used was Dichlor-Diphenyl-Trichlorethane (usually known as D.D.T.) and the results generally were excellent, and in some cases spectacular.

One very heavily infected house was visited by myself and assistant, accompanied by the Chairman of the Health Committee. Three days after the house (which was vacant) had been treated with D.D.T. a second visit was made. In the bedrooms bed bugs were found in heaps about six inches from the foot of each of the four walls, the heaps being about six inches wide. In the rooms on the ground floor large numbers of cockroaches were found, dead and dying.

The house was once again treated with D.D.T. liquid and relet to a clean tenant who was warned to be vigilant. Several further inspections of the house have been made but no trace of either bed bugs or cockroaches have been observed.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

(*a*) WATER SUPPLY.

The water in the district is supplied by the Dearne Valley Water Board, which is composed of representatives of constituent Authorities in the Dearne valley. The water supplied by the Board is pure and wholesome.

The hardness of the water supplied varies considerably, the Elsecar Ward supply, which is derived from the Roebuck Reservoir, contains 12—15 parts per 100,000 total hardness. The water supplied to other parts of the town contains from 40—60 parts per 100,000 total hardness.

The supply is chlorinated at source and normally the supply is adequate, although the service was seriously disturbed during November when a branch connection to the Pumping Main was fractured. For several days the town had to rely upon an emergency supply from static tanks set up at key points and from mobile tanks which toured the district.

Water is supplied direct to the sinks of all houses in the district, one caravan only receiving its supply from a stand pipe a few feet distant.

Water Mains were extended to supply the New Housing Estate off Market Street, Hoyland.

During the year, the scheme whereby an Officer of the Dearne Valley Water Board obtained samples of water for bacteriological examination from various parts of the district was continued.

Twenty-nine samples of water have been taken from household taps in the Urban Area, 28 of which were classified as satisfactory and 1 as unsatisfactory.

In addition to the samples obtained by an official of the Water Board and examined by the Board's Analyst, I obtained a sample of water and submitted it to the County Bacteriologist for examination. The sample was reported to be satisfactory.

(*b*) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The following statement shows the number of the various types of sanitary conveniences in use in the district at the close of the year:—

Type.	No.
Water Closets	3,934
Waste Water Closets	33
Privies	18
Pail Closets	25
Total ...	4,010

(*c*) PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

The following report on the Public Cleansing Service is for the financial year ending 31st March, 1947.

Table I shows the number of the various types of refuse receptacles in use in the district at the end of the year.

TABLE 1. Refuse Receptacles.

Ward	Privy Middens	Dry Ashpits	Pails	Dustbins	Total
Hoyland... ...	3	...	...	1,123	1,126
Hoyland Common	2	...	...	1,181	1,183
St. Peter's ...	2	1	...	1,124	1,127
Elsecar	11	...	25	1,066	1,102
Totals ...	18	1	25	4,494	4,538

(1). ***Collection.***

Refuse was collected from all the dustbins in the district (approximately 4,500 in number) once per week.

Pail Closets were emptied once per week and the few remaining Privies were emptied once per month.

Trade Refuse was collected twice per week.

Three 7 cubic yard capacity Morris vehicles are used for Refuse Collection purposes. One vehicle was purchased and licensed in June 1946, the other two being 10 years and 11 years old respectively.

The weight per 1,000 population per day has decreased slightly but is still very high compared with figures for the country as a whole. It must be borne in mind, however, that Hoyland is essentially a mining area, and although miners are provided with a plentiful supply of cheap coal, it is of an inferior quality and much of it finds its way into the household dustbin without being used. The miners' "Home Coals" being of a low grade produces a large quantity of ash, and until the quality of coal supplied to the miners is improved and the quantity reduced, there is little hope that the weight per 1,000 population will be reduced to a figure much lower than it is at present.

Table II shows the number of refuse receptacles emptied and loads removed during the year, together with their estimated weight.

TABLE II.

Public Cleansing Service.—Summary of Work Done.

Receptacles	No. Emptied	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight		
			T.	C.	Q.
Dustbins ...	214,288	2,549	5,696	4	0
Dry Ashpits ...	20	2	4	4	0
Privy Middens	145	15	304	10	0
Pails	1,092	54	113	8	0
Total	215,545	2,620	6,118	6	0
Trade Refuse ...	4,804	246	174	7	0
Grand Total ...	220,349	2,866	6,292	13	0

The weight of refuse collected is estimated on the basis of a series of test weighings, which are carried out once in every three months, every load collected by each motor during the whole of one week being weighed.

Based on the estimated weight, the weight of house refuse collected per 1,000 population per day was equal to 22·36 cwts. The following statement shows this figure for the past five years.

1942/43	...	22·44 cwts.
1943/44	...	21·63 ,,
1944/45	...	21·29 ,,
1945/46	...	22·59 ,,
1946/47	...	22·36 ,,

(2). *Disposal Tips.*

Table III shows the place of disposal of the refuse collected.

From the above table it will be seen that the bulk of the refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at the Milton and Hoyland Common tips.

(3). *Incinerator.*

The incinerator has dealt adequately with the amount of trade refuse collected, fish offal, etc.

(4). *Costing.*

Table IV gives details of the expenditure in connection with the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse during the year ending 31st March, 1947, and Table V summarises these costs, giving the cost per ton, etc., of refuse collected and disposed of, both inclusive and exclusive of general administrative, depreciation and loan charges.

TABLE III.

Public Cleansing Service—Place of Disposal.

PLACE OF DISPOSAL	METHOD OF DISPOSAL					
	Incineration		Controlled Tipping		Agricultural Purposes	
	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight
REFUSE DESTRUCTOR :—		T. C. Q.		T. C. Q.		T. C. Q.
House Refuse	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trade Refuse	246	174 7 0	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	246	174 7 0	—	—	—	—
TIPS :—House Refuse :—						
Milton Tip	—	—	1904	4472 3 0	—	—
Hoyland Common Tip	—	—	697	1599 4 0	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	2601	6071 7 0	—	—
FARMS :—House Refuse.. ..	—	—	—	—	19	46 19 0
TOTALS	246	174 7 0	2601	6071 7 0	19	46 19 0
PERCENTAGE—1945/46	7·34%		92·40%		0·26%	
PERCENTAGE—1946/47	2·77%		96·49%		0·74%	

TABLE IV. Public Cleansing Service.

Details of Expenditure, Year Ending 31st March, 1947.

No.	Item	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Refuse Collection.			
1	Wages of Scavengers	2022 9 3		
2	Superannuation	61 18 4		
3	National Insurance	43 16 11		
4	Tools and Implements	12 12 0		
5	Transport Charges	1443 19 1		
6	Miscellaneous	38 18 1		
7	Proportion of General Charges	39 18 7		3663 12 3
	Refuse Disposal.			
	(a) By Incineration			
8	Wages	104 10 1		
9	Superannuation	4 1 0		
10	National Insurance	1 19 4		
11	Rents, Rates, Taxes and Insurance	12 0		
12	Fuel, Light and Water	—		
13	Repairs to Plant	9 1		
14	Tools and Implements	—		
15	Loan Charges	64 14 0		
16	Miscellaneous	—		
17	Proportion of General Charges	2 2 9	178 8 3	
	(b) By Tipping			
18	Wages	318 19 11		
19	Superannuation	8 18 7		
20	National Insurance	6 5 10		
21	Rents, Rates, Taxes and Insurance	24 19 0		
22	Tools and Implements	—		
23	Transport Charges	11 4 4		
24	Miscellaneous	—		
25	Proportion of General Charges	6 15 10	377 3 6	
	Salvage.			
26	Wages	201 18 9		
27	Superannuation	4 18 1		
28	National Insurance	4 2 2		
29	Maintenance	—		
30	Transport Charges	—		
31	Miscellaneous	12 19 9		
32	Proportion of General Charges	4 7 4	228 6 1	783 17 10
	Gross Expenditure—Collection, Disposal and Salvage			£4447 10 1
	Less Gross Income—Collection, Disposal and Salvage			360 18 6
	Net Expenditure—Collection, Disposal and Salvage ..			£4086 11 7

TABLE V.

Public Cleansing Service. Annual Costing Statement.

Item	House & Trade Refuse	Collection		Disposal		
				Incineration		Tipping
		Excluding Administrative, Depreciation and Loan Charges	Including Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Excluding Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Including Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Excluding Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Gross Expenditure	3524 17 2	3663 12 3	111 11 6	178 8 3	365 3 8
2	Gross Income ..	24 0 0	24 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	—
3	Net Cost	3500 17 2	3639 12 3	99 11 6	166 8 3	365 3 8
4	Net Cost per Ton	10 11	11 4	5	6	1 2
5	Net Cost per 1000 Population ..	233 14 1	242 19 3	6 12 11	11 2 2	24 7 7
6	Net Cost per 1000 premises ..	801 5 11	833 1 3	22 15 10	38 1 9	83 11 8
7	Net Cost equivalent rate in the £ ..	18·42d.	19·16d.	0·52d.	0 88d.	1·92d.
8	Percentage of (7) to total rates in the £.. ..	6·67%	6·94%	0·19%	0 32%	0·69%

Estimated Population (June, 1946)	14,980
Number of Houses or Premises	4,369
Rateable Value of District	£50,333
Product of 1d. Rate	£190
Total Rates in the £	23/-

Year ending 31st March, 1947.

DISPOSAL			SALVAGE		TOTAL COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE	
TIPPING	TOTAL					
Including Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Excluding Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Including Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Excluding Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Including Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Excluding Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Including Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
377 3 6	476 15 2	555 11 9	223 18 9	228 6 1	4225 11 1	4447 10 1
—	12 0 0	12 0 0	324 18 6	324 18 6	360 18 6	360 18 6
377 3 6	464 15 2	543 11 9	Cr.100 19 9	Cr. 96 12 5	3864 12 7	4086 11 7
1 3	1 7	1 9	4	3	12 2	12 10
25 3 6	31 0 6	36 5 8	Cr. 6 14 10	Cr. 6 8 11	257 19 9	272 16 0
86 6 6	106 7 6	124 8 3	Cr. 23 2 2	Cr. 22 2 2	884 11 3	935 7 4
1·98d.	2·44d.	2·86d.	Cr. 0·53d.	Cr. 0·51d.	20·33d.	21·51d.
0·71%	0·88%	1·03%	Cr. 0·19%	Cr. 0·18%	7·36%	7·79%

	T. C. Q.
Total Tonnage Collected	6,292 13 0
Output of Refuse per 1,000 pop. per annum	420 1 1
do. do. day	1 3 0
Average length of haul	One Mile

(5). *Salvage.*

As in previous years, the collection of Salvage has remained an integral part of the Public Cleansing Service.

I give below a summary of the weights of the various materials salvaged during the year, together with the value of each class of material, and also a statement showing the total amount of salvaged materials sold and their value.

Salvage Statistics.

Year ended 31st March, 1947.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	45	5	2	—	304	3	1
Ferrous Metals ...	2	—	—	—	5	1	3
Non-Ferrous Metals ...	—	4	1	16	4	1	8
Rags, etc.	1	1	2	14	11	12	6
Bones	—	—	—	—		—	
	48	11	2	2	£324	18	6

Total Salvage Sold.

May 1940 to March 1947.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	466	17	—	—	2650	9	9
Ferrous Metals ...	108	2	2	—	165	19	4½
Non-Ferrous Metals ...	1	16	2	27	44	11	1
Rubber	7	4	2	—	15	19	3
Rags	15	2	3	—	186	1	5
Bones	10	3	—	3	41	17	10½
Glass	3	12	—	—	14	0	1
	612	18	2	2	£3118	18	10

The details given above relate to materials collected by the Public Cleansing Service only, and do not include materials sold either by the Housing or Highways Departments of the Council.

The collection of Kitchen Waste for use in connection with the feeding of pigs and poultry has not been undertaken by the Council. In this connection it has been the custom for many years in this district for pig keepers to arrange for the collection of Kitchen Waste from their neighbours and friends, and this scheme has worked admirably.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

(1) *Number and Nature of Inspections.*

During the year the following Inspections were made by the Sanitary Staff:—

HOUSING. Nature of Inspections	No. of Visits paid
Housing and Public Health Acts	1028
Verminous Premises	79
Miscellaneous Housing	111
Housing Works in Progress	106
MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTIONS.	
Slaughterhouses	107
Other Premises	193
Butchers...	15
Fishmongers and Poulterers	12
Grocers	22
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	17
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	29
Ice Cream Premises	18
Milk—Bacteriological Examination	38
Tubercle Bacilli	38
Food and Drugs	84
Miscellaneous Food Visits	78
INFECTIOUS DISEASE.	
Inquiries and Disinfection	80
Miscellaneous	31
Diphtheria Immunisation	69

GENERAL SANITATION.

Water Supply	28
Drainage	103
Stables and Piggeries	15
Fried Fish Shops	18
Factories	39
Workshops	12
Bakehouses	18
Public Conveniences	13
Theatres and Places of Entertainment ...	12
Refuse Collection	32
Refuse Disposal	90
Rats and Mice	33
Petroleum Officer	36
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	62
Interviews	301
Salvage	57
Schools	9
Shops	15
Total No. of Inspections ...	3,048

(2) ***Number of Notices Served.***

Table VI shows the action taken to secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health.

TABLE VI.

Number of Notices Served.

Notices	Out-standing 31/12/45	Number Served	Complied with	Work done by L.A. in Default	Out-standing at 31/12/46
Informal ...	10	256	254	—	12
Statutory ..	—	3	3	—	—
Total	10	259	257	—	12

(3) ***Complaints Received.***

During the year, 350 complaints were received as detailed below:—

Nature of Complaint	No. Received
Dilapidations	31
Choked Drains	135
Choked Street Gully	3
Choked Sewer	1
Nuisances—Poultry	1
Burst Water Pipes	4
Defective W.C. Cisterns	10
Defective Drains	6
Rats and Mice	10
Verminous Premises	124
Inadequate Water Supply	2
Defective Sink Waste Pipe	2
Defective W.C. Pedestal	4
Sewage in Cellar	3
Water in Cellar	5
Defective Sink	5
Miscellaneous	4
	350

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 53 Factories and Workshops registered in the district, and 51 inspections have been carried out during the year. No complaints have been received during the year from H.M. Inspector of Factories regarding the condition or insufficiency of sanitary conveniences or cleanliness in general.

One additional Factory was established during the year in existing buildings and additional sanitary conveniences and wash basins were provided.

There were three cases of uncleanliness met with during the year during the inspection of Factories and Workshops, all of which were remedied in consequence of informal action.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No nuisance from smoke was noted within the district during the year, and therefore no action was necessary under the Public Health Act, 1936.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Part 1. Section 14 (2).

There are 36 premises registered under the provisions of the above-mentioned Act.

The premises have been inspected at various times and have been found in a satisfactory condition.

HOUSING.

During the year 1946 a total of 165 houses were inspected for housing defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts; 690 visits being made in this connection.

Housing repairs were carried out, but some difficulty was experienced on account of the shortage of labour and the difficulty of obtaining materials.

The repair and maintenance of existing houses is a very serious problem. The number of property repairing firms within the district is totally inadequate to carry out the necessary repairs within a reasonable period. Excuses of lack of labour and materials are all too frequently met with.

There are still a large number of unfit houses in the district which can and should only be dealt with under Slum Clearance procedure. In addition there is an urgent need for a better type of house to take the place of many of the houses which, if not at the moment unfit for human habitation, will shortly reach that stage.

With the exception of Council houses and owner occupied houses there are very few houses in this district with hot and cold water systems and bath rooms. These are amenities that every house should possess.

The housing shortage is still very serious and the extent of overcrowding is difficult to assess owing to the fact that when young people get married they have to take rooms with their parents or other relatives, etc.

The Council are taking energetic measures to alleviate the housing shortage. During the year 40 Arcon type temporary houses were completed and the roads and sewers for 50 aged people's bungalows and 12 houses were also completed.

The building of the above-mentioned 50 bungalows and 12 houses was commenced during the year.

The programme for 1947 includes provision for the erection of a further 30 Arcon type and 20 Aluminium type temporary houses.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The food supplies of the district have again had constant supervision throughout the year, meat and milk taking preference, as the ensuing details will show.

MILK SUPPLY.

(1) *Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.*

The following is a summary of the particulars as recorded in the registers at the 31st December, 1946:—

No. of persons registered as cowkeepers	16
No. of premises registered as cowsheds	22
No. of cowkeepers who are also retailers of milk ...	13
No. of cows on registered premises (approximately) ...	170
No. of persons registered as dairymen	13
No. of persons registered as retail purveyors of milk...	72
No. of persons resident outside the district retailing milk in the area	19

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

Table VII shows the number of samples obtained and examined at the Public Health Laboratory, County Hall, Wakefield.

The standard aimed at within the district is that for Accredited milk.

The examination of ordinary milk by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test instead of the Plate Count Test is still in operation.

This test requires that samples of milk, to satisfy the test, should not, between the 1st of May and 31st October, decolourise the Methylene Blue at the end of 4½ hours, or if taken between 1st November and 30th April, should not decolourise Methylene Blue at the end of 5½ hours.

Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1936.

During the year 1946, one supplementary licence to retail Tuberculin Tested Milk in this area was granted.

TABLE VII.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

Sample No.	Methylene Blue Test	Tubercle Bacilli
	(a) Milk produced in Hoyland	
1	Satisfactory	Negative
2	,,	,,
3	,,	,,
4	,,	,,
6	,,	,,
7	5 hours	,,
8	5½ hours	,,
10	3½ hours	,,
12	Satisfactory	,,
14	2½ hours	,,
17	Satisfactory	,,
18	,,	,,
19	1 hour	,,
20	3 hours	,,
21	½ hour	,,
23	Satisfactory	,,
24	,,	,,
26	4 hours	,,
27	Satisfactory	,,
28	2 hours	,,
29	2½ hours	,,
30	3½ hours	,,
33	Satisfactory	,,
34	5½ hours	,,
35	Satisfactory	,,
37	,,	,,
38	½ hour	,,
	(b) Milk produced outside Hoyland	
5	Satisfactory	,,
9	,,	,,
11	4½ hours	,,
13	Satisfactory	,,
15	2½ hours	,,
16	Satisfactory	,,
22	1½ hours	,,
25	Satisfactory	,,
31	,,	,,
32	,,	,,
36	,,	,,

ICE CREAM.

During the year samples of Ice Cream were obtained and submitted to the County Bacteriologist for examination.

One sample obtained from a street vendor using a server for slices and cones was reported upon as follows:—

Fæcal Coliform present in 2 of 3 tubes in 1/100 dilution.

Non-Fæcal Coliforms present in 3 of 3 tubes in 1/100 dilution.

Pathogenic Organisms (Non-lactose fermenters) Nil.

This Ice Cream is produced outside the district.

One sample of Fruit Ice (wrapped) and one sample of Choc. Ice (wrapped) obtained from a local Cinema were reported as being entirely free from B. Coli. contamination and Pathogenic Organisms (Non-lactose fermenters) Nil.

One sample of Ice Cream (wrapped) obtained from a local Cinema was reported as containing Non-Fæcal Coliforms in 1 of 3 tubes in 1/100 dilution and Pathogenic Organisms (Non-lactose fermenters) Nil.

MEAT INSPECTION.

As in previous years, since February 1940, meat for sale in the various butchers' shops in the district was brought into the district from the Ministry of Food's Dispersal Centre.

The carcases of 228 pigs were inspected during the year, the pigs being killed for the feeders' personal use by licensed slaughtermen.

TUBERCULOSIS.	7 pigs' heads.
	2 pigs' plucks.
	3 pigs' mesenteries.
CIRRHOSIS.	2 pigs' livers.

OTHER FOODS.

Details of foodstuffs condemned and voluntarily surrendered are given below.

Tinned Foodstuffs.	No. of Cans or Jars
Sardines	4
Tongue...	1
Evaporated Milk	20
Meat and Vegetables	13

***Tinned Foodstuffs**—continued.*	No. of Cans or Jars
Jam	60
Milk	123
Salmon	11
Tomatoes	5
Peas	7
Beans	30
Plums	1
Casserole Steak	7
Red Cabbage	8
Luncheon Meat	6
Sausage Meat	1
Macaroni	1
Apricots	6
	204

Other Foodstuffs.

Margarine	204 lbs.
Sugar	71 ,,
	275 lbs.
Orange Juice	58 bottles

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

This Act is administered by the West Riding County Council, who have a scheme whereby samples of milk may be taken and submitted to the Public Analyst by the local Sanitary Inspector.

During the year 1946, 42 samples of new milk were obtained under this scheme, and the results of the analyses are shown in Table VIII.

With respect to Samples Numbers 595, 598, 600, 604, 606, 609, 611, 616, 618, 620, 622 and 624, the Analyst reported that whilst the solids not fat fall below the presumptive limit of 8·5% the freezing point indicated that the milk was genuine.

Sample Number 605 was reported by the Analyst as containing only 82·7% of the minimum amount of fat required. No further action was taken.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

There were several cases of rat and mice infestation during the year. Pre-baiting and poisoning on the lines suggested by the Ministry of Food was carried out. The results were very satisfactory and the procedure adopted met with considerable success.

Food shops and food stores appear to be very slightly affected by rat and mice infestation.

The Council's Sewage Works have been treated with good results and will be treated again at frequent intervals.

It is pleasing to note that the Council's refuse tips are free from infestation. Controlled tipping is carried out at both Milton and Hoyland Common refuse tips.

Conclusion.

In addition to the activities set out in the foregoing Report, the Sanitary Department has dealt with such matters as Fuel Control and Petroleum Licences. The Emergency Mortuary Service and the Treatment and Disposal of Foodstuffs Contaminated by Poison Gas Service were disbanded during the year.

In conclusion I wish to take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to those who have assisted in the preparation of this Report, to the Chairman of the Public Health Committee for his keen interest in the work of the Department, and also to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their encouragement and support at all times.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM G. DANKS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

July 1947.

TABLE VIII. Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

No. of Sample	Specific Gravity	Total Solids %	Milk Fat %	Solids not Fat %	Ash %	Preser-vative
594	1·0318	12·32	3·65	8·67	·72	..
595	1·0302	11·44	3·24	8·20	·73	..
596	1·0325	12·32	3·51	8·81	·73	..
597	Broken	in	Transit			
598	1·0310	12·06	3·79	8·47	·72	..
599	1·0324	12·90	4·01	8·89	·73	..
600	1·0312	11·48	3·07	8·41	·74	..
601	1·0325	12·70	3·82	8·88	·74	..
602	1·0321	12·28	3·55	8·73	·73	..
603	1·0326	12·20	3·39	8·81	·74	..
604	1·0313	11·42	3·00	8·42	·72	..
605	1·0332	11·26	2·48	8·78	·73	..
606	1·0296	13·30	4·91	8·39	·70	..
607	1·0328	12·04	3·21	8·83	·72	..
608	1·0312	12·06	3·55	8·51	·72	..
609	1·0307	11·64	3·30	8·34	·71	..
610	1·0320	12·20	3·51	8·69	·73	..
611	1·0313	11·60	3·15	8·45	·72	..
612	1·0317	12·66	3·95	8·71	·72	..
613	1·0313	11·54	3·03	8·51	·72	..
614	1·0307	12·50	4·00	8·50	·71	..
615	1·0312	13·30	4·59	8·71	·73	..
616	1·0300	12·04	3·61	8·43	·72	..
617	1·0317	12·98	4·22	8·76	·73	..
618	1·0293	11·80	3·71	8·09	·75	..
619	1·0316	11·86	3·30	8·56	·73	..
620	1·0306	12·16	3·76	8·40	·72	..
621	1·0323	12·30	3·53	8·77	·74	..
622	1·0305	12·44	4·00	8·44	·72	..
623	1·0324	12·24	3·46	8·78	·74	..
624	1·0309	11·98	3·56	8·42	·73	..
625	1·0320	12·50	3·75	8·75	·74	..
626	1·0316	13·44	4·62	8·82	·74	..
627	1·0311	12·10	3·60	8·50	·73	..
628	1·0324	11·80	3·10	8·70	·74	..
629	1·0320	13·16	4·30	8·86	·74	..
630	1·0315	11·92	3·37	8·55	·72	..
631	1·0316	11·96	3·39	8·57	·72	..
632	1·0315	12·80	4·10	8·70	·73	..
633	1·0317	13·60	4·28	8·78	·73	..
634	1·0324	12·48	3·66	8·82	·74	..
635	1·0319	11·92	3·19	8·73	·73	..
Average	1·0315	12·25	3·63	8·61	·72	..